INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

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The Honorable Michael R. McNulty Member, U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Post Office 29 Jay Street Schenectady, NY 12305

May 9, 2000

Dear Congressman McNulty:

This letter responds to your inquiry dated March 15, 2000, on behalf of your constituent, ...

contacted the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) with questions about the gift tax consequences of transfers from a married couple to their son, daughter-in-law, and grandchildren. The IRS Customer Service Division provided general information but suggested he submit a private letter ruling request and a user fee of \$500 to get a definitive answer to his questions. While requesting a private letter ruling would normally be the way to obtain a definitive answer on the tax consequences of a proposed transaction, the very factual nature of proposed transactions is likely to make a private letter ruling inappropriate in this situation.

Our understanding of the facts as described by is that an elderly senior married couple wishes to make the following gifts: (1) \$10,000 each (or, \$20,000) to their son, (2) \$10,000 each (or, \$20,000) to their daughter-in-law, and (3) \$10,000 each (or, \$20,000) to each of three grandchildren (\$60,000 total). According to the couple will agree to split the gifts and file the Form 709-A (Short Form Gift Tax Return). Thereafter, each of the three grandchildren will transfer to their parents \$20,000 (\$60,000 total). Would like to know if any of the above transfers are subject to gift tax consequences resulting in a reduction of the unified credit.

Under section 2503(b) of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code), each U.S. citizen may exclude the first \$10,000 of gifts (other than gifts of future interests in property) made to each donee during a calendar year in determining the total amount of gifts for that calendar year. The annual exclusion applies on a per-donee basis. Thus, each year a donor may make gifts up to the exclusion amount free of gift tax to an unlimited number of donees. If a donor exceeds the annual exclusion amount for a donee, the donor will have made a taxable gift and will use some of the unified credit.

Under section 2513 of the Code, spouses may elect to treat a gift made by one of the

spouses to a third person as if half of the gift were made by each spouse. "Gift splitting" allows married couples to give up to \$20,000 to a third person annually without making a taxable gift.

It appears from letter that this elderly couple would not need to use "gift splitting" because each spouse will make \$10,000 gifts. If the grandchildren keep the money, each of the \$10,000 gifts definitely would qualify for the annual exclusion under section 2503(b). However, the facts state the grandchildren will subsequently transfer the money they receive to their parents. In such a situation, the multiple transactions could be part of a plan for each spouse to transfer \$25,000 to their son and \$25,000 to their daughter-in-law, while attempting to use multiple annual exclusions. Under these circumstances, the gifts to the grandchildren would be ignored. Each spouse would be treated as making a \$15,000 taxable gift to the son (\$25,000 gift less \$10,000 annual exclusion) and a \$15,000 taxable gift to the daughter-in-law (\$25,000 gift less \$10,000 annual exclusion). Each spouse would then use some of their unified credit. Because the gift tax consequences depend on the intent of the parties, I do not believe we could issue a private letter ruling in this situation.

Sincerely,

Paul F. Kugler
Assistant Chief Counsel
(Passthroughs and Special
Industries)